Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVI. *Philadelphia, April 8, 1837.* *Whole No. 819.*

BASIN AT EASTON—PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible] head of the Delaware division of the [illegible] canal—a view of which we have caused [illegible] graved from a drawing of Breton—is at [illegible], a thriving town, beautifully situated on [illegible] Delaware river, near the mouth of the Le[high]. A dam has been constructed at this point, [wh]ich a large body of water is constantly [illegible]. The scenery near this place, and es[pecially] on the Lehigh, is of a varied, romantic [and im]posing character, and annually attracts [a] number of visiters from Philadelphia and [other p]laces. The town of Easton is regularly [laid out], and contains an active and enterprising [populati]on. The Delaware, Morris and Lehigh [canals u]nite here, and give a great impetus to [the busi]ness of the town.

[The] act, under the authority of which the [Delaw]are division of the Pennsylvania canals [was] constructed, was passed on the 9th of [illegible] 1827. The first survey and examination [of the r]oute was commenced at Easton, on the [illegible] July following; and at a meeting of the [illegible] canal commissioners, held in Philadel[phia on] the 19th of September, a portion of the [line ex]tending from Bristol to Taylorsville, of [illegible] miles, was directed to be finally located [and pu]t under contract. This was let on the [illegible] October following, and the first estimate [of work] done was paid on the 15th of December.

[The l]ength of the whole line, commencing at [the nor]th east angle of the pier, immediately be[low an]d connected with the tide lock at Bristol, [to the] northern abutment of the feeder dam [at] the mouth of the Lehigh, at Easton, as [measu]red on the towing path bank, is fifty-nine [miles a]nd sixty perches.

[The] width of the canal, at top-water line, is [illegible] feet; the depth of water, five feet; and the [width] at bottom, twenty-five feet.

[The] tide lock at Bristol is 22 feet wide and 100 [feet lo]ng, calculated for a rise of 4.75 feet tide [above] the level of five feet water in the basin.

[The] guard lock at New Hope is 18 feet wide [and of s]imilar length with the lift locks. It com[munic]ates with the river at the head of Wells [falls, a]nd is calculated to secure the canal [agains]t a freshet or rise of 14 feet above low [water] mark in the Delaware, which was ascer[tained] during the lowest stage of water in the [dry] season to be 2.17 feet above the bottom [of the] canal at the guard lock.

[The] guard lock at Easton, immediately below the feeder dam, is 22 feet in width, 100 feet long and constructed so as to secure the canal against a rise of 10 feet water over the comb of the dam.

The outlet lock, connected with the feeder dam across the Lehigh, and communicating with the river Delaware, is 22 feet wide and 100 feet long. The bottom of the lock is 16.2 feet below top-water line of the canal, and 4.43 feet below extreme low water in the river. The gates rise 22.17 feet above extreme low water.

The feeder dam across the Lehigh is 317 feet long, measured on the comb between the abutments; it is built of crib work, filled with stone, covered with flatted poles and gravelled. The abutments are of strong rubble masonry laid in hydraulic cement. The comb of the dam is raised to the same height with the top water line of the canal, and is 11.82 feet above low water mark in the river, immediately below the dam. The whole lockage on the line is 165.65 feet, from which if 5 feet be deducted, will give the difference of the level between the top water line of canal at Easton and mean of middle tide at Bristol.

The abutments of the bridges are of dry masonry; the superstructure is a single span of wood work of 50 feet in length, supported by king posts and braces.

The basin at Bristol covers five & a half acres of ground, and is enclosed on two sides by a pier faced with timber and [illegible] with earth. The pier on the south east side, extending from the steam boat wharf to the out let of the tide lock, is 360 feet long, 40 feet wide on the top, and raised 9.75 feet above common low tide; that on the south west side, including the length of the tide lock, and extending to the foot of lift lock No. 1, is 1089 feet long, 20 feet wide on the top, and raised to a correspondent height.

The cost of the Delaware canal may be stated in round numbers, at $1,500,000.

The Lehigh canal terminates in the pool at the head of the Delaware canal at Easton. It extends to Mauch Chunk, a distance of 47 miles, from which point the Lehigh coal company are now carrying up their improvements to the mouth of Wright creek, a distance of 26 miles, where it is to connect with the Susquehanna, by a canal to Berwick, 26 miles long, and a rail road to Wilksbarre, 14 miles. The Lehigh canal is one of the most substantial works of the kind in the country.

[illegible]

[illegible] TALE OF THE WEST.

[illegible]

HOPE.

[illegible]

The soft bland witchery of her smiling face.
In vain! in vain! 'mid scenes like these I try,
To catch the [illegible] glance of thine eye.

For I, alas, have found!
That earthly hopes are weak and perishing,
That disappointment [illegible] will shroud
That earthly friendship is a faithless thing,
[illegible] as the bow that spans the summer cloud,
Gone like the snow flakes in a [illegible] fountain,—
Or as the day-light [illegible] vale and mountain.

Come Hope! bright spirit, come!
And if all earthly hopes be crushed and driven,
Oh point me to that blest that peaceful shore,
To thy own "better land," that glorious heaven,
Where there is [illegible] evermore.
Point to that land beyond the starry cope,
Thy own, thy happy home, immortal Hope.

And tell me, Hope, that there,
With the departed, with the loved ones gone,
I shall be joined again; where grief and pain,
Where care and sorrow are a sound unknown,
Where woe comes not, nor tears the eye may stain
Such blessed visions to my sight unroll;
Point to such scenes thou day-star of the soul.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE TORY'S DAUGHTER

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

It was a fine, clear evening in September, 18[illegible], I had but just recovered from a severe fit of illness, and was still weak and languishing. My Aunt Lois and myself were sitting in the little woodbine portico, before our cottage, when I requested her to tell me the story of Sarah Bradford. Now Aunt Lois is one of those excellent remains of former days, whom we at once love and respect. She was the daughter of one who served and perished in serving his country. She is the childless relict of an American naval hero, who likewise died while defending his country's cause shortly after their union; my father and his children are now all that remain on this earth to keep alive her affections, and truly they seem as lively towards [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] at the shrine of Heaven [illegible] I thought [illegible] of the beautiful Sarah, and thanked Heaven [illegible] The [illegible] of Charles, as [illegible] the ruin he had caused, excited his powerful [illegible] in behalf of Mr. Bradford, and through his exertion that gentleman was among the first to return to his native land, and be reinstated in his property at the conclusion of the war; but nothing could restore him to that happiness he once possessed, until the hope of meeting his child [illegible] other world was [illegible] to his breast.

FOR THE LADIES.

BEHAVIOUR OF FEMALES IN COMPANY.

One of the chief beauties in a female character, is modest reserve, that retiring delicacy which avoids the public eye, and is even disconcerted at the gaze of admiration. When a girl ceases to blush, she has lost the most powerful charm of beauty. This extreme sensibility which it indicates may be considered as a weakness and incumbrance to the other sex, but in females is peculiarly engaging. As blushing is so far from being necessarily attendant on guilt, that it is the usual company of innocence. That modesty which is so essential to the sex, will naturally dispose them to be rather silent in company, especially in a large one; people of sense and discernment will never take such silence for dulness. A person may take a share in conversation without uttering a syllable. The expression of the countenance shows it, and this never escapes an observing eye. Converse with men with that dignified modesty, which may prevent the approach of the most distant familiarity, and consequently prevent them feeling themselves your superiors.

[illegible]

—Sunday Reading.—

HYMN.

The Sun
[illegible]
[illegible] MILTON.

[illegible] on that awful day
When [illegible] 'mid the tempest's roar,
[illegible] the sky away,
And swear [illegible] that time shall be no more!

[illegible] far beyond that starry sky,
[illegible]
[illegible] through eternity,
[illegible] in glory [illegible]

[illegible] command;
[illegible] the depths of night and chaos broke;
[illegible] oceans in thy hand;
[illegible] mountains and their summits smoke.

[illegible] whose unbounded power
Extendeth far beyond our finite thought,
[illegible] in wrath devour
The worlds that in a twinkling thou hast wrought.

[illegible] although ungrateful we,
[illegible] have wandered far astray;
[illegible] forgotten Thee—
[illegible] everlasting way!

[illegible] eastern chambers starts,
[illegible] light and unabated force,
The red haired giant—whose proud looks are darts
Of living fire—rejoicing in his course,—

Because the pale-eyed moon, with silver smile,
[illegible] through the evening dust,
[illegible] with fainter light the while,
That round her path the constellations swim,—

Because the stars look down through night's dim [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

Yet let not unobserved and unimproved
This hour of solemn warning pass us by,
[illegible] and from memory ever be removed,
[illegible] than clouds that paint an April sky:—

Her power on the heart, oh! [illegible]
High thoughts and pure to guard us on our way,
Till all the misty shades that round us [illegible],
[illegible] the light of an eternal day. A. A. L.

RESIGNATION TO THE WILL OF GOD.

God wills two things,—that we should be virtuous and that we should be happy; the first in order to the second. We should consider whose will it is that requireth our compliance.

It is the will of Him, who founded the earth, and reared the heaven, whose will sustaineth all things in their existence and operation.

It is the will of our Maker, who did create and confer on us the very power of willing; and shall we turn the work of his hands, the gift of his bounty, against him?

It is the will of our Preserver, who, together with all that we are, or have, continually doth uphold our very will itself; so that, without employing any positive force, merely by letting us fall out of his hand, he can send us and it back to nothing.

It is the will of our sovereign Lord, who, upon various indisputable accounts, hath a just right to govern us, and an absolute power to dispose of us; ought we not, therefore, to say with Eli, "It is the Lord; let him do as seemeth him good."

It is the will of our Judge, from whose mouth our doom must proceed, awarding life or death.

It is the will of our Redeemer, who has bought us with an inestimable price, and has, with infinite pains, rescued us from miserable captivity, that we might enjoy perfect freedom.

It is the will of our best Friend, who loveth us much better than we love ourselves; who is concerned for our welfare, as his own dearest interest, and greatly delighted therein; who by innumerable experiments hath demonstrated an excess of kindness to us; who, in all his dealings with us, doth aim purely at our good; who never doth afflict or grieve us more against our will, than against his own desire; never, indeed, but when goodness itself calleth for it, and even mercy doth urge thereto.

It is the will of him, who is most holy, whose will is essential rectitude; who is infinitely wise; who, therefore, doth infallibly know what is best for us. It is his will, who is uncontrollably [illegible]

[illegible]

MEEKNESS UNDER CORRECTION.

[illegible]

DEPARTED FRIENDS.

[illegible] M. HENRY.

Saturday Evening Post.

APRIL 8, 1837.

Attention! Absentees!

List of Insolvents

To Readers and Correspondents.

"Elvira" is accepted. We have not received any anonymous communication under that signature.

"Marius" is rejected.

"Volantus" cannot appear.

The communication on the Free Bridge, by "Poet," is reserved for further consideration.

We cannot gratify "Matilda."

The translation of Horace, by "E. C. J." has been accidentally mislaid.

We are not acquainted with the Chinese language. "S. J." will therefore choose some more intelligible mode of communication.

We are indebted for Correspondence to numerous favours, which want of leisure has prevented us from examining. We will endeavour to dispose of them speedily.

We regret that we cannot oblige "F. G."

"A Citizen" is informed that the use of "the first person plural" in his communication, excludes it from our columns.

We are not acquainted with the Chinese language. "S. J." will therefore choose some more intelligible mode of communication.

TRIAL OF BENJAMIN RATHBUN.

This long expected trial commenced at Batavia on Wednesday the 29th ult. the prisoner having arrived from Buffalo, in irons, on the evening of the 15th. The streets were restored to tranquillity at the Eagle tavern, where he put up for the night, as will be seen by the sequel. The town was filled with lawyers, witnesses, reporters, and a great number of persons attracted by curiosity alone. His counsel were Messrs. S. Stevens, Albany; Asa Dodge, Jr. K. Smith, and T. T. Sherwood, of Buffalo, and Albert Smith, Esq. of the Rochester Democrat gives the following account of his arrival, from a correspondent at Batavia.

BATAVIA, March 28, 1837.

No little excitement was evinced on the arrival of Rathbun, last evening. The stage in which he came was immediately surrounded by a tumultuous crowd anxious to get a view of the individual whose fame has become extended, and the vulgar gaze directed toward him, were exceedingly mortifying, and prevailed to such a degree that curiosity could scarcely be restrained. I was at first in doubt as to the chief cause of his sensitiveness, but he evidently was much annoyed by the crowding of the citizens as he removed his drawers from the coach. He was manacled—the great Rathbun whose wealth and influence but a few months since were sources of envy and wonder, throughout the length and breadth of the state—now wearing the insignia of a felon.

A good deal of indignation was expressed against the officer who had him in charge, for refusing to take off his fetters while he should pass into the hotel. It was deemed a humiliating mark of official sternness, not at all justified by the circumstances of the case, surrounded as he was, by so many barricades. It was thought myself, the officer might have spared Mr. Rathbun this further infliction of his proud station, but could hardly blame him. His responsibility was immense. If Mr. R. not escaped, through any act of levity on his part, he would have received certainly would have been justly chastised for the neglect of duty.

During the time which he remained in the court room this morning, I did not observe that he made a single remark, or was once addressed. Although surrounded by those friendly, he did not appear to notice the conversation of those friends, although they were addressed to him. He appeared absorbed, and startled as from a reverie, upon his feet, when touched on the shoulder and addressed by the officer behind him.

The court being engaged on motions, Mr. B's. case was deferred until this afternoon at two o'clock. It is expected that the trial will be experienced in motions and delay. I would not be surprised if the whole of this afternoon and the morrow should be occupied. But it is generally expected that the trial will go on. Indeed, Mr. Rathbun's counsel have intimated their desire that it should, and I have no doubt it will. How it will conclusion, no one pretends to prophesy—both sides, however the whole of the present week.

After his removal from the court-room, Mr. Rathbun was taken to the jail and there continued in a room considerably gilded on his arrival. In the afternoon the case was called, but adjourned by consent to the next morning.

Desperate Villain.—On last Thursday week the lodging room of Mr. Hoxsie, keeper of the Manufacturers Hotel in Providence, was entered, while he was sleeping, and his gold lever watch, together with wearing apparel, was stolen. Mr. Bonnell's pocket book was in a vest pocket, but was not taken. The next day the robber was apprehended in the act of offering the watch for sale, where he had attempted to sell the watch. Several persons tried to prevent his leaving the store, and succeeded in taking a few turns, he bolted over the counter, and through a back window in the rear. Pursuit was immediately commenced with the cry of "stop thief." On arriving at the corner of the court of the building, the pursuers were kept off by a pistol presented at them. One of them was Mr. Carter, a blacksmith, who, trusted to the stone, advanced without regard to the threats, and received the contents of the pistol in his head. He was charged at the distance of about ten feet. Unfortunately for the villain, the charge was not sufficiently heavy to produce death, but the wound will cause blindness, if not death. The villain was taken, secured, and being loaded with irons, was conveyed to the jail. On his person, he had a number of more than good value about him. He has been examined, and committed to prison, to take his trial for his daring villainy. The prisoner has been interrogated. The prisoner's name he states Lewis—alias Dupont. His home he says is in Connecticut. Where he taught he was dressed in Mr. Bonnell's clothes.—*Boston Gazette.*

NEW YORK SPIES.

Extract of a letter dated Charleston, March 11.

"There have been much alarm created in this city today, owing to the discovery of one of the emissaries published in New York, containing the report of the spurs sent out by the New York Abolitionists to pry into the interior of domestic affairs of the southern states. The object of this book, and more for the least hesitation in its perusing is one of the greatest importance. Charleston is concerned, and I presume it is considered very well regard to other quarters of the country. Our merchants have not yet determined on the course they will pursue with it, but will probably come out in a few days. The excitement is more than predicted. Several of the leading citizens have expressed a determination to do something of which they will not be ashamed. Nothing openly discussed any connection with the subject, but it is certain twenty-five hundred men will return to our every exertion to ferret out the authors, and pursue them for trial. Business will not be suspended, but all the citizens will attend from Georgetown to New Orleans are in a state of excitement, and the greatest enthusiastic readiness seem.

Last Heroism.—*March 23.*—Isaac St. Aubyn, gives information of the successful escape of a negro, who states that Monday, in conformity with the treaty, came in on the 7th of instant, on which he was to be delivered to the Seminoles hostage, until the whole tribe is removed. On the 10th, a talk was held between the chiefs and Seminole Chiefs, in answer to the conversation, Alligator said, that if the Seminoles had a little further than Lake Tuscawilla, they would have taken what they considered as right. Had the 200 been driven back already, there were no more to hear than now talks. However, what Osceola had spoken was in the presence of all. Asse Ya Hola or Powell, he did not show in his face, some of the Seminoles and the Mickasukies knew. Those born had by one the Officers that Powell has recently been executed. Out of this feeling, a fight would have been occasioned to have been killed, as Mr. Parsons, Indian agent Dr. Hunter, Ligonia is reported here by two Creek Indians, who started from Fort Brooke on the 15th inst. Upon A. M.

Effect of the Telegraph, Boston, March 25.—Latest from Florida.—Messrs. Cooper, Gardner, and Wanton, the bearers of the despatches which arrived here early on Monday morning, that Macomb has at length made a treaty with the Warriors. He entered Fort Jessup's camp on the 15th inst. The particulars of the affair has not ascertained by our informant, and there was nothing known of Philip or Osceola.

France.—The most important item of news is the defeat of ministers in the Chambers of Deputies, by the rejection of the discussion bill, by which the number of pensioners and officers before a military tribunal. The majority against the bill was 2. the vote being 221 for, 223 against. It was not thought, however, that this defeat was would result, inasmuch as it was deemed by the ministerial bill, and the same defeated on the amendment bill, and the same defeated for several service money, which was not thought probable.

The trial of Meunier had not yet commenced. More arrests had been made.

There is nothing of interest from Spain.

Bridges over the Schuylkill.—We have been favored with a copy of the report of the select committee relative to making free, certain bridges over the river Schuylkill. The following is the conclusion at which the committee arrived:

The committee would observe that though they regard the freeing of these bridges as a desirable measure, and one that would benefit a large portion of their immediate constituents, yet they find themselves unable, in the present state of affairs, to recommend any legislative action on the subject. If the people of the district more immediately interested in having free bridges, should deem it of sufficient importance to relieve them to contribute liberally from their own means, in the ratio by which their property will be enhanced in value by such a measure, the committee believe that the commonwealth as well as the city and county of Philadelphia, might be justly called upon, to aid them. But without some contribution from those who are to reap the advantage, as act to compel the state, or the city and county of Philadelphia, to erect bridges would seem to be taking the many for the benefit of a few.

The committee therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

General Banking Law in Michigan.—The bill to authorize and regulate Banking Associations has passed.

Before commencing business, thirty per cent. of the capital is required to be paid in specie, and ten per cent. additional every six months; and the president and directors are required to give security in the full amount of the bonds which the institution shall be allowed to commence, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Treasurer and Clerk of the county. The stock is to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each. The banks are to be subject to the safety fund law, and the bill provides

Twelve freeholders residing in any county, may, at any time, apply for a bank under the provisions of this act. The application is to be made in writing to the Treasurer and Clerk of the county, in which case the amount of the stock, and place of location of the proposed bank, on which the Treasurer and Clerk are to give thirty days notice of the application, by publication, and of the opening of the subscription books at the same time. The stock to be subscribed under the direction of the county Treasurer and Clerk. As soon as the requisite amount of stock is subscribed, which must not be less than fifty thousand dollars, the Treasurer and Clerk are to call a meeting of the subscribers to be called by the Treasurer and Clerk, for the purpose of organization of the association may be completed by the elections of Directors.—*Detroit Gaz.*

Another Failure at New Orleans.—The New Orleans Bulletin announces the failure of a temporary cashier for the last twelve days. Fifteen thousand dollars was seen on the counter by the board for five millions. There is a general depression in the body corporate. A long and tedious list of failures is given in such numbers that cannot be entered without confusion of the whole. The currency, be said, is mixed with the currency, has only brought on the panic. New York shows that it could be maintained in an unobstructed state of things. We stand on the ground that the commerce of the country could not receive a shock more severe than it could not receive, unless the currency be restored to the condition in which it was before it was made in writing in the Treasurer and Clerk of the county, with their names on the stock, and the place of location of the proposed bank, on which the Treasurer and Clerk are to give thirty days notice of the application, by publication, and of the opening of the subscription books at the same time. The stock to be subscribed under the direction of the county Treasurer and Clerk. As soon as the requisite amount of stock is subscribed, which must not be less than fifty thousand dollars, the Treasurer and Clerk are to call a meeting of the subscribers to be called by the Treasurer and Clerk, for the purpose of organization of the association may be completed by the elections of Directors.—*Detroit Gaz.*

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Disgraceful Scenes in Murray county, Georgia.—A correspondent of the Augusta (Geo. Sentinel, and dated New Echota, March 16, gives a disgraceful account of affairs in Murray county, Georgia. Mobs, it seems, had been lately, fifty armed men, headed by the Sheriff of the county, broke into the house of Wm. Chitwood, in the county, and, after having Place under color of State authority, dragged him and his wife and them, turned out in midnight, nudes, &c.

Belonging to the State, burnt the same in the presence of the family. The Sheriff and his associates with great brutality, marched off with their prisoners, and the next day, in the county seat of Cass county, at Cassville—a mock trial was had, and the prisoners were acquitted. Several other citizens, it is said, have been shot at, and abused in various ways. It is said that the Sheriff and his associates have appropriated to their own use a large amount of property to the same gang. These latter outrages are said to have been committed by a band of Georgia militia, who were called out to be the protection of citizens in Georgia when the Cherokees were emigrating to the west, and are said to have been under very low officers—the Sheriff being himself appointed to suppress all riots and disturbances.

Robbery of Horses.—*Boonville, Mo.*—We learn from the Cincinnati Whig that a black man named Jacob Jones, was arrested in that place charged the steamboat Pan Jones, was arrested in that city on the charge of robbing the steamboat on which he sailed. On searching his house a handsome assortment was found that he had stolen, and had in other ways, by the assistance assortment of goods, of all kinds and descriptions, which he had stolen from passengers, the whole stock in trade of many of the small shops in the city. Jones, it is said, has been wearing valuable of his escapes and for several years, and has succeeded in escaping from the clutches of the law. Several watches, one was found on his person when arrested, and also a number of pocket books, which he had stolen from passengers.

American Genius.—Of all the countries there is none who so readily as the north, with whom Yankee ingenuity has become the subject of ridicule in every foreign country. The inhabitants of the United States of America. Active enterprising and industrious, they are ever on the alert to save time and the labour of other nations, and to invent and improve machinery, which will lessen the labour of the human hand. Many of the most useful inventions of the age have originated and been perfected in this country, and the ingenuity of our citizens is daily developing new and useful discoveries. Among the most recent of these is a machine for making nails, which is said to be capable of making 200 nails per minute. It was supposed that the machine would be very expensive, but it is said that it can be afforded for 50 cents, and will be sold for that price. It is said that it will make nails of any size, from a tack to a spike, and that it will be very durable. It is said that it will make nails of any size, from a tack to a spike, and that it will be very durable. It is said that it will make nails of any size, from a tack to a spike, and that it will be very durable.

Improvements in Agriculture.—There are in the United States many things which are not known in other countries. Among these stoves for cooking, and for heating rooms, are especially worthy of notice. Many of the most useful inventions of the age have originated and been perfected in this country, and the ingenuity of our citizens is daily developing new and useful discoveries. Among the most recent of these is a machine for making nails, which is said to be capable of making 200 nails per minute. It was supposed that the machine would be very expensive, but it is said that it can be afforded for 50 cents, and will be sold for that price. It is said that it will make nails of any size, from a tack to a spike, and that it will be very durable. It is said that it will make nails of any size, from a tack to a spike, and that it will be very durable.

EARTHQUAKE IN PALESTINE.

Letter from Mr. Clarke, agent of the British Consul, Jaffa, to Mr. Finlay, British Consul, Jaffa, to Mr. Finlay, British Consul, Jaffa, to Mr. Finlay,

To Agents and Subscribers.

The Agents who have funds in their hands are respectfully requested to make remittance, stating amounts received from individual subscribers, and to collect the arrearages due, agreeably to terms published in every number. The date of receipts, by which the subscribers account are not duly credited for cash paid, must in all cases be carefully attended to.

We have again to request that the subscribers for arrears in the monthly will begin by the first, and see if there is not something due to their agent.

The immense amount is due, and ought long ago to have been paid. We shall be compelled to cut off our list from its descriptive papers, unless they are long in arrears—and hope they will conclude the last and make collection.

If any of our subscribers, who have paid agents, have been disappointed unexpectedly, they will please call at the right source, the neglect of agents in transmitting the funds.

Postmasters, in all cases which we know of, are bound also. It is hoped that each and every will pay up.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, April 8, 1837.

THE WEATHER.

The snow storm of Thursday, in the city on Tuesday afternoon, and continued some time after dark—full. The remainder of the week has been marked by the inconstancy of April—sunshine and showers alternating with each other, and resumed its "leafy aspect," though "buds and blossoms" are by no means rare. We must have a cool and pleasant summer.

We notice a communication from T. W. Dyott, Esq., Banker in Reading, mentioning an erroneous report in circulation, he was involved in business transactions with S. Ewell, Esq. Dr. Hoad denies the charge and states that he has lost nothing by recent failures.

In consequence of some rumors arising out of the recent failure in the city, a run was made on the Southwark Bank, Saturday last, which, all the demands made on it were promptly met, and the doors of the Bank were opened his usual hour on Monday, to the surprise of those, who left alarmed and applied for payment.

We stated last week upon what we deemed correct authority, that the Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company had reduced the wages in their night-line, from $1 to $1, under the authority of an act of the New Jersey Legislature. We have since learned that the company have not availed themselves of the power granted in the act, and that its acceptance is reserved for future consideration. The price generally remains as before.

CITY IMPROVEMENT.

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE S. E. POST.

No. 4.

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Among the most gratifying proofs of the advance of the United States in the refinements of civilization, is to be reckoned the rapidly increasing taste for literature, and the fine arts which is now developing itself in every section of the country. Evidence of this fact may be found in the numerous societies that have recently been organized for the promotion of these objects. Association of this kind having for their object the advancement of knowledge, and of literature, are worthy of all praise, and should be supported and encouraged in every instance. They offer refined relaxation they offer form the tools and labours of less inviting pursuits, and the advantages they comprise of intellectual communication, the pursuit of their utility alone is a sufficient recommendation for their institution. No matter how small the commencement may be, for there is no determining the advance of intellectual improvement from trivial causes. When we look abroad at those institutions, whose increase and progress have rendered them models for the foundation of others, it may be worth while to follow them back to their sources and marvel at the comparison of their present strength and former deficiency. The physical strength of a nation is formed by circumstances partly beyond their control—their mental advancement is ever in their power.

The question of the utility of associations for the purposes we have mentioned, will hardly stand at a full solution, by reference to those of our country—and the remarks may be extended in the circumstance of the recent origin of many of them, and the disadvantages under which they have laboured. But the fact, when we refer to to those of foreign countries, where time has been allowed for the friends of education to triumph over the opposition offered to ignorance, and what is equally important, to discard the proffered support of lukewarm friends, the advantages that have been attained and established, are more readily apparent. From the materials provided by these societies have emanated some of the greatest inventions and discoveries that have ever been laid before the public, and inventions that have enabled mankind to render subservient to their use, powers and forces almost incontrollable: discoveries that have developed, and laid open the secret mechanism of the human frame—and this has been done through the agency of collective knowledge and wisdom.

Among the many institutions of this nature that are found in England, the Royal Institution is one of the most celebrated. Established in 1799, it has attained such an eminence as to rank with the first societies of the kind in the world. Its objects are the diffusion of knowledge in this country, and the encouragement of philosophical researches and inventions. Lectures are delivered on the various branches of science and literature, and the Institution has been the means of bringing forward many of the most distinguished men of the age. Its library is extensive and valuable, and its collection of philosophical apparatus is unrivalled. Lectures are delivered on the various branches of science and literature, and the Institution has been the means of bringing forward many of the most distinguished men of the age. Its library is extensive and valuable, and its collection of philosophical apparatus is unrivalled.

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The Royal Institution has also

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

ENIGMA.

I have a form, and yet I have no face,
I constantly wander by night and day,
I have no limbs, and yet I run a race,
And many rivers I cross in my way.

I speak all kinds of tongues,
And yet no lips have I,
I have many voices, and yet I have no ear,
I instruct, and delight and sigh.

I have no bones,
And no sinew both is strange;
Without a body, I am found
Within your every mansion.

I move with every nation,
I change with every clime,
I am always in the country,
And always in the town.

In every house I'm known,
And every guest I meet,
Without I'm seen by many eyes,
Within on no one's feet.

In the depth of earth and ocean,
Oh, the coolness is on me,
Without a feeling would hath human,
I am all contagious be.

SINGULAR DEATH BY THE PLAGUE.—During the prevalence of the plague in Malta, a singular incident befell one of the lady boarding-house: his maid-servant having gone to draw some water, did not return, the guest felt uneasy at her long absence, and calling her in vain, went to the draw-well in quest of her; she was gone—dead. He laid the rope with the intention of helping her,—and in that act was found, standing in the calm serenity of death.

The plague usually attacked the sufferer with coldness and a want of appetite—apathy ensued. An access formed under each arm-pit—it was the practice to dissect these; and on one of the aforesaid grew of a livid color, and suppurated. This was the critical moment—of life or destruction.

Families of rats have been related beings, and self-sacrifice to naturalists—of the best of which examples is that which informs their good fellowship, and immortalized by the often told story of the two Rats, the contents of whose cheeks were found to rats, who having gnawed each other's throats to commit the robbery, and having stopped in his fast and soaked meal, proceeded to the next in relations—who was found to have swallowed a good half-pound of his companion's flesh with a view to a similar purpose of the destruction. A slightly different account of this is given by Dr. Lister. I suppose how long I should stand in the pillory if I were to tell it. Two rats, however, were found in a granary, and supposing that the one had killed the other, they were separated—when the latter refreshed himself by eating the whole carcass of his companion, and soon afterwards was found to be in a thriving state and vigour.

Incidents of Sunshine.—On a winter's evening, early in December, when the streets were covered with snow, another happened to be engaged in a game of romps with his sister, and his mother, who was sitting near, was amused with their innocent gambols. At length the children, wearied with exercise, refreshed themselves with a glass of wine, and soon the flame were exhausted.—New York Transcript.

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DECORATIVE LETTERS.—Dr. Nathaniel Emmons, colonel of Unit Guns, was captain general of Suffolk County, and always bore the military character of a stately warrior and a skilful officer. Being chairman of the Convention, he was appointed getting rid of a political enemy in a manner very similar to that which in September caused an explosion at the Lit. Lieutenant Governor Hauser Hamilton. Emmons, who usually drank the strong powder and lead, was accustomed to grasp brass balls in his hand, which he threatened to throw at any opponent in Council. Once, when he was in the midst of a violent speech, he suddenly opened his hand, and the balls rolled upon the floor. Supposing that Emmons had discharged a pistol, the members were thrown into confusion, and some of them left the room. Emmons, with a loud laugh, picked up the balls, and resumed his speech.

A LOVER AT A BALL could write a volume of love letters without, and observing an old bachelor sitting near him, he asked him if he was "most confidential." He opened it under the lid of the table, not to attract the notice of others, and wrote on the inside of the cover, "Dearest Mary, I love you." Then he closed the letter, and handed it to the old bachelor, who never disappointed of anything in any circumstance present, had written on the outside of the letter